

expeditionary force should exceed 1,000 cavalrymen and not cross a deadline there were several thousand American troops of all arms in Mexico, and they were 200 miles or more south of the border.

SAN ANTONIO HEARS OF SEVERE LOSSES IN SECOND PARRAL FIGHT.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 15.—A second fight, in which American troops suffered severe losses, occurred either at Parral or just north of it, according to a persistent rumor in circulation here to-day, though army headquarters has been unable to secure any confirmation.

Absolutely nothing has been heard of Major Tompkins' detachment of the Thirtieth Cavalry, which was attacked Wednesday at Parral, and its fate is unknown.

Gen. Bell, commanding at El Paso, has forwarded a report from American Consul Lether, at Chihuahua City, in which he says it is unofficially reported there that forty troops of Major Tompkins' squadron were sent into Parral to buy supplies. These troops had been disarmed so as not to excite the townspeople.

The precaution failed. The Americans had hardly entered the town when sniping began. The "point" was killed, and later a second unarméd soldier met death. The firing became so hot the men deployed and made a run for it, retreating to the main body outside the town, where they seized arms.

They were followed by armed Mexicans and an American machine gun was turned loose on the ranks of their attackers. Forty were killed.

Leuts. Gorrell and Dargue, after an army record breaking flight of 310 miles in four hours and twenty minutes, failed to locate Gen. Arnulfo Gomez's Carranza army of 1,500 men reported to be marching toward the American camp at Casas Grandes, though army headquarters here has reports that Carranza troops are moving toward the American line of communication from many points.

PARRAL MOB DESTROYS PROPERTY OF AMERICANS WORTH MANY MILLIONS

EL PASO, Tex., April 15.—Following the attack upon American troops in Parral, the Mexican mob vented its spleen on American property in the town, wrecking millions of dollars' worth without interference on the part of the Carranza garrison, according to a deleted message received here by A. J. McQuatters, of Boston, president and general manager of the \$2,000,000 Alvarado Mining and Milling Company, there. The deleted message read:

"In retaliation of recent troubles, armed men yesterday (Thursday) at noon assaulted the mill, breaking in doors and windows of residences, offices, warehouses and mill, robbing and destroying practically everything. They repeated the assault at midnight, again robbing and destroying, and will probably repeat the incident. Military authorities here know everything about the incident."

Other American plants at Parral believed to have been destroyed are the American Smelting and Refining Company, the El Refugio Mining Company, and the San Francisco Del Oro Company, the latter a British concern.

BORDER RESTIVE OVER 4,000 MEXICAN TROOPS BOUND FROM SONORA.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 15.—Gravest concern for the safety of the American line of communication was manifested in military quarters here to-day. Every preparation has been made at the base here to keep the line intact.

Motor trucks lined up and filled with rations stood in front of military headquarters waiting, and the telegraph station here was ordered to be kept open throughout the night.

No reason was offered at military headquarters for the unusual activity, but unofficial reports gave assurance that it was based upon reports made by Capt. U. S. Grant, in command of a small detachment of Americans guarding the line at Ascension, sixty miles south of the border.

Four thousand Carranzista troops have been located by American air scouts encamped in a pass between the Bayvise Valley and the Casas Grandes region, according to reports received to-day. It is declared the Mexicans are the force of Gen. Gomez. They have not moved for several days, though at last reports they were said to be marching from Sonora toward the American line of communications. Gen. Gomez continues to supply the force with provisions.

The engineer corps has been diverted from the roads to building defensive works at Boca Grande, Ascension, Aspa and Dublin. The base camp at Dublin has been prepared to resist any attack. Double semi-circular trenches have been built on three sides, with the river protecting the camp from the fourth side.

Machine guns and light artillery have been placed in position there. Rifle holes have been dug in the sides of adobe houses and rifle pits for the outposts in the advanced trenches. Barbed wire entanglements have been put up in a few places.

Motor truck drivers arrived here from the communication lines with reports of anxiety among the detachments since Carranza requested the expedition's withdrawal.

Even motor truck trains have been ordered to keep closely together. All stop in case one machine is disabled.

AUSTRIANS FORCE RUSSIANS BACK BY SURPRISE ATTACK

Advanced Position on Road From Bucacz to Czortow Is Reported Taken.

ARTILLERY DUELS ON.

Italians Shell Austrian Positions Heavily—100 Russians and Officer Captured.

BERLIN, April 15.—Austrian troops, by a surprise attack, occupied a Russian advanced position on the road from Bucacz to Czortow, said an official statement from the Austrian War Office to-day. Slight gains on the Italian front and the evacuation of one Austrian position were announced.

"Russian artillery actively shelled our positions on the lower Stripa, on the Dniester and northeast of Czortow," said the Austrian statement. "Near the mouth of the lower Stripa and southeast of Bucacz strong combats between advanced patrols are still going on. In the southern part the occupants of a trench withdrew to the main position."

"Northeast of Jaslowice the enemy entered an advanced position, but was immediately ejected by a counter-attack. We captured one officer, three ensigns and 100 Russian soldiers. An Austrian detachment by a surprise attack occupied a Russian advanced position on the road from Bucacz to Czortow. The enemy's artillery was active on the front of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army."

"Italian front—Artillery duels continued to such extent as the weather would permit. Austrian troops took an Italian position on the Stripa and repulsed several counter-attacks. The Italians vigorously shelled Italian positions at Filth and Hohenberg."

"In the Szeged section the Italian attempt to occupy our positions on the heights on both sides of Mova, failed. On Tonalé road our troops evacuated a defensive wall south of Sperone and occupied the next position in the rear. In the Adamello sector, Alpine troops occupied the ridge of Bosson Digenova, south of Stiffner. An Italian attack against Monte Boorluazo failed."

TWO AMERICANS WERE SAVED FROM TORPEDOED SHIP

Late Reports Show That 11 Men Were Probably Lost From the Inverlyons.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—William Ross of Lake City, Va., an American who was among the crew of the torpedoed steamer Inverlyons landed here, in a hospital, having suffered severely from exposure, though his condition is not serious.

With other survivors Ross spent thirty-five hours in a lifeboat without food. Patrol boats reported to-day that they could find no trace of a second boat with eleven of the Inverlyons' crew.

The United States Consul at Aberdeen reported to Washington to-day that the Inverlyons was sunk by submarine gunfire on April 11 about 110 miles west of Valencia. The bark was unarmed and made no attempt to escape. Fifteen minutes were allowed for abandonment of the vessel. There was another American on board besides William Ross, who was also saved.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The thirty-three survivors of the British steamer Englishman, torpedoed by a German submarine on March 24, who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Cornishman, left to-day for their homes in various parts of the country. All of the survivors except one, J. D. Hille of Montreal, were American citizens.

According to Dr. Hille, the Englishman was sunk by the submarine before the crew took to the boats and was torpedoed after all the lifeboats got away. Two of the lifeboats, with twenty men in each boat, capsized and ten of the men either drowned or died from exposure. Including the captain, the crew numbered 104 men.

LONDON, April 15.—The steamship Shenandoah of 3,886 tons, has been sunk by a mine, a Lloyd's report says. The captain and part of the crew have been landed. Two men are missing.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—John P. Harrison of Chicago was aboard the steamer Margam Abbey, sunk without warning April 8, American Consul General Skinner to-day called the State Department.

Mr. Skinner's information came from the American Consul at Cardiff, Wales, where Harrison was landed. Harrison was a steward on the sunken vessel. The Consul at Cardiff said the Margam Abbey was sunk fifty-five miles south of Lizard Head, England, by a submarine without warning, and that the ship made no resistance.

RETIRING AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA AND WIFE, BACK FROM PETROGRAD.

Plan of Liberty From Raymond Street Involved Use of Gunmen.

KEEPER NAMED AS AID.

Danbeck Declared to Have Been Given Plans With Details of Conspiracy.

Ignatius T. Lincoln, self-confessed German spy, whose second attempt to escape from Raymond Street Jail was frustrated in the nick of time, has confessed to a dramatic and elaborate plan of jail delivery, which includes the invasion of the jail by a gang of hired gunmen posing as prisoners and United States Marshals, the holding up of Warden John Hayes at pistol points in his office, isolation of the jail by the cutting of all telephone and other alarm wires and a getaway in a car with Lincoln.

As a result of the confession, Keeper Thomas W. Danbeck, who had charge of the tier of cells in which Lincoln is confined, has been dismissed. Lincoln charges that he instructed the sealed plans to Danbeck so that if he were searched nothing could be found on him.

Lincoln also charges, according to Correction Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis, that it was Danbeck who gave him information for a sketch of the prison's arrangement, together with telephone arrangement and location of the general alarm bell.

After his escape, Lincoln says, he was to communicate with Danbeck in a cipher code he taught the keeper the day he was confined. The key to the cipher was in a book presented by Lincoln to Danbeck and the messages were to be printed in the "Information Wanted" columns of New York newspapers.

Deputy Commissioner Lewis and United States Marshal James Powers say they know the name of the gang leader who was approached by Lincoln's agents. He was to furnish nine men, with plenty of chains and ropes, but it is not known whether he accepted the offer, but the police are trying to locate him.

Lincoln's plan was to have three keepers working with the gunmen when they reached the inside of the jail. One of these keepers, Commissioner Lewis says, kept him informed of the progress of the plans. Keeper Danbeck admits that he was friendly with Lincoln, that he cared for a sealed envelope belonging to the prisoner and that he was interested in cipher code. But he denies all knowledge of a plot involving Lincoln's escape.

Lincoln declares, however, that when he showed his plan to Danbeck the latter declared: "Now you have it."

Here is the Lincoln plan of escape in detail as handed over to Correction Commissioner Lewis and United States Marshal James Powers.

Three men were to appear at the entrance to the jail. One was to wear handcuffs. The other two were to wear United States Marshals' sashes. "As soon as the keeper opens the door cover him with a pistol and knock him senseless," proceeds the plan.

While this was going on six gunmen were to enter the prison. Two were to remain at the door and bind and gag the man there. Two more were to rush into the Warden's room. The sketch showed the location.

"If he is there hold him up and cover him quickly, so that he cannot press the alarm button on his desk," say the instructions.

Then, "Chain him and gag him and cut his phone and bell wire. Be sure to keep the door closed."

The keepers were then to be called to the Warden's office on a pretext, overpowered and bound. The jail delivery was to follow.

\$1,000,000 HOLLAND FLOOD.

Scheide Dyke bursts, Spreading Water Over Big Section.

AMSTERDAM, April 15.—The Scheide dyke has broken near Quatre, six miles east of Oudenhoed, and a large area of southern Holland and northern Belgium is already under water. The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. Thus far no loss of life has been reported.

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Butte & Superior total income for 1915 \$1,125,947. Increase \$7,708,820, and equal to \$33.47 per share compared with \$20.20 per share previous year.

New York Central proper for year earned 11.10 per cent on stock compared with 7.75 per cent in 1914.

Western Union's total revenue for first three months increased \$2,822,197.

Cedric Brings Heavy European Mail.

An unusually large amount of mail from Europe arrived here today on the White Star liner Cedric, from Liverpool, which brought no passengers, but the postal consignment consisted of 1,465 bags of first class and all packages of parcel post mail.

I. T. LINCOLN, SPY, CONFESSES TO PLOT FOR JAIL DELIVERY

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BOMB PLOTTERS TRAPPED IN TRYING TO PLEASE KAISER

Von Kleist, Eager for Credit From Germany, Confided in Detective.

TRIED TO HIDE AIDS.

Associates Caught When Chief Sent Warning by Supposed Porter.

The desire of Capt. von Kleist, the aged Hoboken fire bomb plotter, that responsible agents of the German Government should know what, as he termed it, he was "doing for the Fatherland" was the direct cause of the arrest of the seven co-conspirators of von Kleist who are in the Tombs under bail ranging from \$25,000 to \$5,000 in each case. Detective Barth of Capt. Tunney's staff, a German American, who speaks the language perfectly, got the confidence of von Kleist while trying to run down the men who were putting fire bombs on ships bound from this country for England and France.

Von Kleist outlined the plot to Barth, but gave no names of associates. He said he wanted the German Government to know that he, an old man, was helping the Kaiser, but didn't know how to go about it. Barth said he knew some men high in the German diplomatic service and would arrange a meeting in New York. Two German-American detectives, posing as German secret agents, went to a hotel on the West Side and there met von Kleist, who boasted of the number of ships he had helped to set on fire. But he still wouldn't give the names of his associates. He said they would have to seek their own credit with the Kaiser.

In the hotel was a detective disguised as a porter who had been "planted" as a witness. When von Kleist insisted on keeping the names of his associates secret the detectives revealed to him that he had been followed.

Von Kleist was stunned. The detectives left him alone and the "porter," who spoke German, approached him and asked if he could be of any help. Von Kleist employed the "porter" to go to Hoboken and warn Bode, Wolpert, Becker, Schmidt and the others on board the Friedrich der Grosse. In this way the detectives located all the minor actors in the conspiracy except Dr. Walter T. Scheele, who apparently anticipated the end and skipped on April 1.

Incidentally, Dr. Scheele has been identified as the poison expert and analytical chemist who more than twenty years ago testified at famous New York murder trials, including those of Mary Agnes Fleming and Dr. Robert W. Buchanan. For fifteen years or more he has had drug stores or laboratories in Brooklyn and New Jersey.

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EL PASO, Tex., April 15.—A Mexican is under arrest at Namiagua, Mexico, on a charge of being a spy, according to an American arriving from that district. He said the man was to be tried by court martial and would probably be shot by the American troops.

He was found on a horse identified as one of those captured by Villa in his raid on Columbus, and a plainly bore the United States brand on its hoofs. The Mexican wore an American uniform under his denim clothes.

FRENCH DEFEATED INVERDON ATTACKS, BERLIN CLAIMS

Heavy Losses in Combat for Dead Man's Hill Reported By War Office.

HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE.

Paris Mentions Only Artillery Duels in Last Night's Fighting.

BERLIN, April 15.—French grenades attacks southwest of Fort Douaumont last night proved ineffective, the War Office announced this afternoon.

On the west bank of the Meuse, the French made unsuccessful attempts to advance to the attack from Dead Man's Hill southward to Cumieres and the Corbeaux Woods. In each instance the enemy troops came under the fire of German artillery and were held to their trenches. Elsewhere on the front only artillery duels occurred.

The text of the official statement issued at the German Army Headquarters is as follows:

"A strong English advance against our crater positions south of St. Etienne (Belgium) was completely repulsed after a hand-grenade engagement."

"In the Argonne and to the east of that region there were lively local artillery and mine duels."

"On the left bank of the Meuse enemy attacks against our positions on Dead Man's Hill, south of the Bois Des Corbeaux and in the Bois Des Camieres, preparations for which were made by a great increase in the violence of the enemy's artillery fire, could only be carried through by a few battalions against Dead Man's Hill, thanks to the destructive concentrated fire of the troops which we had put in readiness on both sides of the Meuse."

"The attacking enemy waves broke down with the heaviest losses before our lines. The few men who penetrated our trenches were killed in the hand-to-hand fighting."

"On the right bank of the Meuse and on the Woerpe Plain the fighting activity chiefly was limited to violent artillery duels. Two weak enemy hand grenade attacks southwest of Fort Douaumont were without result."

PARIS, April 15.—Heavy artillery actions occurred on the west bank of the Meuse last night, but the full infantry fighting on the Verdun front continued, the War Office reported to-day.

The Germans directed a rather violent cannonade against French works between Malancourt wood and Hill 304, but made no attempt to follow up the bombardment with infantry charges.

French guns were very active throughout the night, particularly in the region west of Corbeaux woods and at the crossings of Forges Brook, East of the Meuse and in the Woerpe valley intermittent bombardments occurred.

French troops repulsed German reconnoissances in the region of Parvillers, north of Roye, and south of St. Marie mixed in the Vosges.

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According to a cablegram from London received here to-day, Lieut. Marburg's bride, Haroness Geselle de Vavario, is a divorcee, with a daughter three years old.

The Lieutenant's mother verified the report that her daughter-in-law is a divorcee.

The divorcee is a Belgian war refugee and it is said that she and Lieut. Marburg became acquainted after the war began. They were married at Netley, near Southampton, England.

It was also learned to-day that Lieut. Marburg, his bride, stepdaughter and his father will sail together on the American liner St. Louis.

Lieut. Marburg is understood to have entirely recovered from the wounds received on the battle front while acting as a pilot, which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs. He is on furlough.

HURRAY!

A nice Fifth Avenue traffic point was decided yesterday. Now, by court ruling, although the semaphore says "Go," the chauffeur is not entitled to run over you.

IDENTIFIED.

From the Florida Times-Union.

"Who is that pie-faced dude with the wrist watch and the pea green coat?"

"Sh-h-h! he writes the 'Hints to Young Mothers' Department in a leading magazine."

WINNERS AT BOWIE.

FIRST RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and upward, five furlongs—King Worth, 12.50; Buxton, 14.50; place, 12.50; show, 12.50; won. The Masquerade, 14.10; show, 12.75; second, 14.50; show, 12.75; third, 11.50; show, 11.50; fourth, 11.50; fifth, 11.50; sixth, 11.50; seventh, 11.50; eighth, 11.50; ninth, 11.50; tenth, 11.50; eleventh, 11.50; twelfth, 11.50; thirteenth, 11.50; fourteenth, 11.50; fifteenth, 11.50; sixteenth, 11.50; seventeenth, 11.50; eighteenth, 11.50; nineteenth, 11.50; twentieth, 11.50; twenty-first, 11.50; twenty-second, 11.50; twenty-third, 11.50; twenty-fourth, 11.50; twenty-fifth, 11.50; twenty-sixth, 11.50; twenty-seventh, 11.50; twenty-eighth, 11.50; twenty-ninth, 11.50; thirtieth, 11.50; thirty-first, 11.50; thirty-second, 11.50; thirty-third, 11.50; thirty-fourth, 11.50; thirty-fifth, 11.50; thirty-sixth, 11.50; thirty-seventh, 11.50; thirty-eighth, 11.50; thirty-ninth, 11.50; fortieth, 11.50; forty-first, 11.50; forty-second, 11.50; forty-third, 11.50; forty-fourth, 11.50; forty-fifth, 11.50; forty-sixth, 11.50; forty-seventh, 11.50; forty-eighth, 11.50; forty-ninth, 11.50; fiftieth, 11.50; fifty-first, 11.50; fifty-second, 11.50; fifty-third, 11.50; fifty-fourth, 11.50; fifty-fifth, 11.50; fifty-sixth, 11.50; fifty-seventh, 11.50; fifty-eighth, 11.50; fifty-ninth, 11.50; sixtieth, 11.50; sixty-first, 11.50; sixty-second, 11.50; sixty-third, 11.50; sixty-fourth, 11.50; sixty-fifth, 11.50; sixty-sixth, 11.50; sixty-seventh, 11.50; sixty-eighth, 11.50; sixty-ninth, 11.50; seventieth, 11.50; seventy-first, 11.50; seventy-second, 11.50; seventy-third, 11.50; seventy-fourth, 11.50; seventy-fifth, 11.50; seventy-sixth, 11.50; seventy-seventh, 11.50; seventy-eighth, 11.50; seventy-ninth, 11.50; eightieth, 11.50; eighty-first, 11.50; eighty-second, 11.50; eighty-third, 11.50; eighty-fourth, 11.50; eighty-fifth, 11.50; eighty-sixth, 11.50; eighty-seventh, 11.50; eighty-eighth, 11.50; eighty-ninth, 11.50; ninetieth, 11.50; ninety-first, 11.50; ninety-second, 11.50; ninety-third, 11.50; ninety-fourth, 11.50; ninety-fifth, 11.50; ninety-sixth, 11.50; ninety-seventh, 11.50; ninety-eighth, 11.50; ninety-ninth, 11.50; one hundredth, 11.50; one hundred and first, 11.50; one hundred and second, 11.50; one hundred and third, 11.50; one hundred and fourth, 11.50; one hundred and fifth, 11.50; one hundred and sixth, 11.50; one hundred and seventh, 11.50; one hundred and eighth, 11.50; one hundred and ninth, 11.50; one hundred and tenth, 11.50; one hundred and eleventh, 11.50; one hundred and twelfth, 11.50; one hundred and thirteenth, 11.50; one hundred and fourteenth, 11.50; one hundred and fifteenth, 11.50; one hundred and sixteenth, 11.50; one hundred and seventeenth, 11.50; one hundred and eighteenth, 11.50; one hundred and nineteenth, 11.50; one hundred and twentieth, 11.50; one hundred and twenty-first, 11.50; one hundred and twenty-second, 11.50; one hundred and twenty-third, 11.50; one hundred and twenty-fourth, 11.50; one hundred and twenty-fifth, 11.50; one hundred and twenty-sixth, 11.50; one hundred and twenty-seventh, 11.50; one hundred and twenty-eighth, 11.50; one hundred and twenty-ninth, 11.50; one hundred and thirtieth, 11.50; one hundred and thirty-first, 11.50; one hundred and thirty-second, 11.50; one hundred and thirty-third, 11.50; one hundred and thirty-fourth, 11.50; one hundred and thirty-fifth, 11.50; one hundred and thirty-sixth, 11.50; one hundred and thirty-seventh, 11.50; one hundred and thirty-eighth, 11.50; one hundred and thirty-ninth, 11.50; one hundred and fortieth, 11.50; one hundred and forty-first, 11.50; one hundred and forty-second, 11.50; one hundred and forty-third, 11.50; one hundred and forty-fourth, 11.50; one hundred and forty-fifth, 11.50; one hundred and forty-sixth, 11.50; one hundred and forty-seventh, 11.50; one hundred and forty-eighth, 11.50; one hundred and forty-ninth, 11.50; one hundred and fiftieth, 11.50; one hundred and fifty-first, 11.50; one hundred and fifty-second, 11.50; one hundred and fifty-third, 11.50; one hundred and fifty-fourth, 11.50; one hundred